The Kansas City Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

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Wenther Forecast for Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Partly cloudy weather; cooler; southerly

winds, becoming northwesterly.

For Missouri: Severe thunder storms; cooler it Western portion; variable winds, becoming norther For Kansas: Fair, except thunder storms in east ern portion; much cooler; variable winds, becoming

For Nebraska-Pair; cooler; northerly winds.

THE COMING OF THE THIRD AND FIFTH.

It is announced that the Third and Fifth regiments of Missouri will leave their camps at Lexington, Ky., to-day for Kansas City, where they will go into camp at Fairmount park.

Although neither regiment was permitted to go to the front, both have earned the admiration of all Missourians, and of Kansas Cityans in particular. They have undergone the hardships incident to camp life and the training necessary to make soldiers. They have suffered from disease that always lurks in the camp, and have shown fortitude and bravery that would have distinguished them if they had been sent in to the fray. The camp records of both regiments are most excellent. The boys will return with honors, even if they have suffered the disappointment of not being among those chosen to fight the lattles of the brief but brilliant war with Spain. Nothing can detract from the honor due the volunteers, no matter what the fortunes of war may be. Kansas City should give the boys a rousing welcome. and they should be made to feel that they are heroes even if they have not had the greatest of opportunities to show their

The encampment at Fairmount park should be a most interesting attraction. It will afford the people who stay at home an opportunity to inspect the system of active camp life. It will also serve to correct some misapprehensions as to the treatment of the soldiers in the tented field-misapprehensions that have been deliberately engendered by those who seek to make political capital out of the misfortunes intident to all wars.

THE BOXES OF CHRISTOPHER CO-LUMBUS.

Then Blance, he looked blank As the Spanish navy sank; And the ashes of Columbus Fell & tropby to the Yank.

So wrote a favorite Kansas poet when the great guns of Sampson's fleet sent Corvera's squadron to the bottom of the sea. But did the ashes of Columbus fall a trophy to the Yank? The Duke of Veragua, the great discoverer's only descendant, has given warning that he intends to remove the bones of his distinguished ancestor to a crypt in Madrid, and he denies the right of the Yanks or the insurgents to claim them as the spoils of war. "It long has been recognized by civilization," declares this Spanish nobleman, "that the remains of a departed man belong to his kinsmen, and there is no claim of title to be put forth by nations or people that transcends the right of blood. Columbus went forth from Spain to discover the world, and it is fitting that all of him that's mortal should rest on Spanish soil.

It perhaps will not be possible success fully to dispute the rights of kinship, but Spain can lay no just claim to the bones of the great explorer. In the first place he was an Italian and not a Spaniard. It is true that he was fitted out for his first voyage by Ferdinand and Isabella, but their motives were mercenary and not lofty and inspiring. Before he could secure their assistance, he was forced to appeal to their cupidity, drawing pictures of the great wealth, the stores of gold, the vas domains that would come to them by dis covery and conquest. When a few years later he was returned to the Spanish court in irons because his portions of gain had not fulfilled their greedy desires, the world was presented with a spectacle of ingratitude such as history cannot parellel. Left in poverty so abject that he was forced to seek the charity of a house of monks, spurned from the court and denied the just claims which he had upon the throne, sent into obscurity and kept there as though he were a culprit instead of a heroic figure, suffered to die on a bed of poverty, buried in an unmarked gravethese things were enough to forfeit the claim Spain might once have had, and to build a Madrid sepulcher, now would aimost be equivalent to rearing a monument to Spanish perfidy.

Poor old Columbus did not gain in death the rest that was denied him in the flesh and blood. His bones have been moved about from place to place until already be has had no less than four separate burial spots. Of the first interment tradition supplies our only information. It is supposed he was laid away in the vaults of the Franciscan convent in Valladolid, the place of his sickness and death. Equally uncertain is the date and circumstance of the remov al of the body to the Carthusian convent at Seville. Our first authentic history commences in 1541 when, in conformance to the wishes of the Columbus family, it was conveyed to America and placed in the vaults of the cathedral at San Domingo. From 1541 until 1795 the bones of the argonaut reposed in this cathedral, and in the latter year they were conveyed to Havana in consequence of the French having conquered San Domingo. By this time the Spanish had awakened to the great ness of the Genoese sailor. The last removal was accomplished with great pomp amidst imposing ceremonies and the body was laid beneath the altar of Havana's great cathedral.

"But even then," says a historical writer "the Columbus mystery was not ended, for early in the present century the bishop of San Domingo made a claim that, through mistake or deception, another casket than that of Columbus had been removed, and

long controversy ensued, nor was the question put entirely to rest until repairs were made to the San Domingo cathedral in 1877. when the vault which, according to the records of 1676, had contained the casket, was opened and found to be empty. The removal of 1795 settled a fairy tale which, nevertheless, passes current in the school histories and elsewhere for a fact-the story of the chains. Every child in America is taught that Columbus ordered his chains to be placed with him in his coffin, but when the coffin was opened in 1795 no chains were found, nor any trace of iron oxide, which might result from their destruction."

Spain has no claims on the bones of Co umbus, while America is the natural sepulcher of the great discoverer. We have no desire to ravish the Duke of Veragua of the remains of his ancestor, but means might be found to bring him around to the American way of thinking. And if buried in America, where could a better spot be found than the center of the grand nation whose prophetic anthem first was sung by the lapping waves against the prow of the explorer's caravel. That means, send his bones to Kansas, where the Kansans will build a mighty monument and across its base shall carve, "Ad Astra per Aspera!"

VOTE FOR HOME RULE.

The public spirited people of Kansas City will have an opportunity to-day to bring about a great municipal reform by voting for the home rule and excise amendments to the city charter. The notorious abuses of the present system, which has been made a means to promote the selfish interests of machine politicians, have aroused public sentiment to such an extent that the city council has passed an ordinance calling for a special election on the question of so amending the charter as to make of the police department a home institution and remove it from the control of the authorities at Jefferson City. The opposition, which is controlled by the police commissioners appointed by the governor has a strong organization and will make a desperate effort to defeat the amendments. This situation makes it incumbent upon every good citizen to take an active part in to-day's election.

There can be no doubt as to the superiority of home rule over the present system. It is possible that unworthy med may be elected to the police board if the amendments carry, but it is much less likely that these offices will be abused by men elected by the people than that they will be prostituted by men who are appointed to do the bidding of an ambitious and scheming governor whose only interest in the municipality is the political support that he can compel by virtue of his appointive authority. And even granting that mistakes should be made occasionally in the election of commissioners, the people would prefer to have the responsibility along with the authority rather than see a city department used and abused by a state polltician and his agents.

To-day's election will afford a good opportunity for Kansas City to show its public spirit. Special elections generally fall to arouse the degree of interest manifested in the general elections, and yet they are often of more importance to the city than the elections that mean a change in administration. The home rule election, like that which made possible the construction of parks and boulevards, should stand as an example of Kansas City's public spirit and civic enterprise. Let the vote be large and let the amendments carry by a big majority that the world may see that this thriving municipality wants what is right and is sufficiently interested in its welfare to assert its rights at the polls. even at a special election

LABOR DAY, 1898.

The biggest demonstration ever made on Labor day in Kansas City was made yesterday. The dispatches indicate that the celebrations in other cities and towns were of like magnitude and enthusiasm. The demonstrations were of a most cheerful character, the ranks and files representing prosperous and happy masses. There were no protests against hard times. There were few indications anywhere of class prejudice such as have marred the lines of march on some occasions when pessimistic and ambitious agitators had sown the seed of discord among a discontented people.

Lubor day, 1898, might well be called a day for the celebration of prosperity, for not in many years have the laboring classes been so well provided with employment and so generously paid for their toil as they are in this busy and prosperous year. Wha is more, these conditions favorable to the laboring classes have been preserved and are still improving in spite of a costly war and the demoralization that naturally accompanies war. The ranks of labor are always impressive, but they are especially o when they represent a happy and pros perous as well as potential element.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Even the most splendid heroes have their hortcomings. As likely as not Admiral Dewey snores.

The howling dervishes along the Nile will now have an opportunity to practice on the calamity howl.

It has been discovered that, as a war at-

tachment, "red cross" is much more useful It is a poor citizen who will not leave his ousiness long enough to cast a ballot for

home rule and decent government. General Pando says there hasn't been any war. It is appalling to think what would have happened to Spain if there had been

It is not enough to east a hallot for home rule. Every patriotic citizen should also see that his neighbor does not neglect to

The United States is not ready to drop its navy building just yet. Let the esteemed ezar mention the matter again one hundred years hence.

It will be much easier for good citizens to vote for home rule to-day than to settle with their consciences should the measure be defeated.

The good citizens of Kansas City may not all vote for home rule to-day, but good citizens who are mindful of their duties and privileges will certainly not fail to do so.

Admiral Sampson may have come out little short on laurels, as compared with the other commanders, but he measures up to full stature in the division of prize

General Shafter will not have to be that the bones of the discoverer were still kissed by patriotic young ladies unless he of congress compelling him to do so. There

reposing in the vault at San Domingo. A wants to. By keeping his front turned toward them he can prevent their getting within range

One unfailing advantage of the Kansas City climate is that the weather is sure to grow better if you give it time. Such a thing as perpetual unpleasant weather is unknown here.

The powers all seem favorably disposed toward the exar's universal peace proposition, but each is quite sure the others wil not assent to it and that therefore it will

Surgeon General Sternberg's remark that there is a "craze to criticise without regard to truth or justice" is simply another way of saying that unserupulous partisanship and yellow journalism are rampant.

Kansas Republicans are trying to make campaign capital out of Governor Leedy's record. But they will find it difficult to do more than show that the governor has been incompetent, vicious and a public dis-

Walter Wellman has again come back from the Arctic regions without finding the North pole. But there is no hurry. The pole is on ice and will keep. There will be just as good chances of discovery next year as this.

KANSAS TOPICS.

Wichita has thirty-one divorce cases at her present term of court.

Twenty-eight men who voted for Bryan and free silver sat as delegates in the Republican convention in Coffey county last week.

We are assured by the Pawhuska Journal that an old and respected citizen recently died down there with that horrible disease, the "pendicitious,"

Miss Dotha Swift, a school teacher of Smith county, is a lineal descendant of Dear Jonathan Swift, and this is not a tale from Gulliver's Travels.

There is not a married man on the Republican ticket nominated in Clay county last week, and we may now begin to appreciate the sinful effects of Del Valentine's stag parties.

The Abilene Chronicle ought to take hoisting notice of the fact that the local Republican convention unanimously indorsed the candidate for congress whose name it does not carry at the head of its columns.

The Pop leaders have got far enough along to say that the Republicans may win, but if so it will be by the use of money. Analytically stated the proposition is this: To win, the Republicans must buy reformers; ergo, reformers are for sale,

Private Harry G. Davis, of the Twentieth Kansas, in the Chetopa Advance: "I tell you the San Francisco ladies are just O. K. No wonder there is a prevalent belief in Kansas that all the boys sent here will be married before they return. That belief is a little too strong, yet there undoubtedly is some truth in it. The boys in this company try to tease me about a little widow who brings me pie, cake and fruit about two times a week. You understand, of course, that she is actuated only by a motherly motive, and as I am blessed with an extraordinarily hungry look I arouse her sympathy and am benefited

The Republicans of Coffey county have made a novel proposition to the local Populist organization. They propose that not a word shall be said in this campaign about the war, about Leedy, about the Populis corrupt administration, about McKinley, about good times, about anything that has transpired since 1896. Instead both parties are to repeat their campaigns of that year. Each is to procure the same speakers, hold the same meetings, carry the same banners sing the same songs, conduct the sam parades, listen to the same speeches, and in every manner duplicate the campaign of two years ago. It even is provided that the party newspapers are to print nothing but their editorials of two years ago. How ever, the novelty in the proposition ceases with its making. The Populists will not accept the challenge.

Ed Miller is a Wellington boy with the rough riders who came back wounded from Santiago. Here is an account of his experiences in Jersey City: "I dined with one of the best known families in the town and was shown every attention one could desire. Champagne was cracked at me on all sides and I began to think I was again in God's country. I dined at the Hoffman house in New York city with members of the New York exchange. To be one of Roosevelt's rough riders meant that the best New York city affords was at our disposal. I have really forgotten how been tastes, as everything here is champagne I was invited with two of my comrades to dine Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish. We were highly entertained."

The Populists of Nemaha county resolved in their platform that though the Republicans had control of the national administration, the army is made up entirely of Democrats and Populists. Here is the resolution: "Resolved, That we indorse the manner in which the Republican administration, with the assistance of the soldier boys of both the People's party and the Democratic party, have succeeded in suppressing Spanish tyranny in the Antilles.

The Atchison Globe announce that a cer tain jointkeeper recently run out of Topeka will open his splendid new Atchison saloon with a free lunch and an orchestral concert. The remarkable circumstance in connection with this affair is the fate that the man was forgiven a jail sentence in Topeka on the certificate of a physician that his health would not stand it, and upon his own representation that he had reformed and would quit the business forever. However, it may be that running a saloon in Atchison is healthier than running a join

in Topeka. Bryan is not dead, and neither does he sleep. Ben Gunn, of the Arcadia Times, has received a letter from him in which he denounces the story that he had demanded that his regiment be paid in gold coin as "the groundless invention of the unscrupulous enemy."

However, this letter may be the invention of an unscrupulous editor. Colonel Gunn is locally celebrated as an inventor. In the next editorial to his Bryan discourse he cites the act of congress which provides for a gold reserve of \$100,000,000 in the national treasury. This is pure invention, for there is no such law. The secretary of the treas ury considers it good business policy to keep a gold reserve, but there is no act

is not even a ruling which fixes the gold reserve at \$100,000,000. Secretary Carlisle onsidered the treasury safe when it had that amount on hand, and the figures came into use simply as a basis of discussion.

In his interview in relation to the condition of the army camps, Chief Justice Doster said that pretty soon the Kansas boys would be coming home and then the people might learn from their own lips what scandalous lies had been told about the bosnitals by the yellow papers. Already many of the Kansas boys are arriving, and they are the ones best able to talk about the hospitals, for they came out of them on sick leave. With one accord these sick Kansas boys volunteer the statement that they were treated as well as could be expected, and that the surgeons and nurses were indefatigable in their behalf.

Captain Roy G. Marr, of the Russell county company, has arrived at his home from the Chickamauga hospital. He informs the local paper that the yellow journals have wilfully lied about the management of the military hospitals, and then adds; "While there was a great deal of sickness in camp, it is equally true that the government officials were untiring in their efforts to improve the sanitary conditions and help those who had been taken."

Charley Wassinger, of the Hays City company, also is just home from the Chickamauga hospital, and he informs the Hays City Republican that neither himself nor any of the patients he has talked with has any complaint to make of the treatment there.

Eades Shive and Will Gordonier, both of Burton, arrived from Chickamauga last Friday on sick leave. They agree that their treatment in the hospital was all that could be expected, and they charge that the stories of mismanagement have been invented.

On Friday a special train bearing eightythree sick men stopped at Atchison while en route from Chickamauga to Omaha They were Nebraska troops going homfrom the hospital. The regimental hospital steward said to a Globe reporter: "I have been in the hospital ever since the Nebraska troops landed at the camp, and I know personally that the surgeons and officers have done everything for the sick that laid within their power. The whole trouble grew out of keeping Northern men in a Southern climate." On the very day that the special corre-

spondent of the Kansas City Star wrote from the Chickamauga hospital to the effect that the patients were being starved and that no means had been provided to supply the sick with preper food and dellcacies, Mrs. F. C. Armstrong, wife of the chief surgeon of the Twenty-first Kansas who has been with her husband at Chickamauga ever since the regiment took station there, wrote a letter to Miss Lizzie Schwaller, of Hays City, in which she begged the ladies of Western Kansas to send no more contributions to the sick soldiers. She stated that besides the regular supplies furnished by the medical and commissary departments the war department had provided the surgeons with 60 cents cash for each patient each day with which to buy delicacies and luxuries, and that the hospitals were supplied with such things to overflowing, Mrs. Armstrong has spent three months in and about the Chickamaura hospital. She has been one of the ministering angels to the Kansas troops. She has had charge of all the contributions made by the Kansas people. She knows what she is talking about, and her testimony is worth more than the fabrications of all the yellow journals on

The Grand Army Encampment.

From the Philadelphia Press. The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held this week in Cincinnati for the thirty-second time. It will come together under new and strange conditions. For the first time since the organization was formed the country has been at war and with a for eign foe. After thirty-three years of peace he tramp of armies was again heard throughout the land and the news of bat tles fought and victories won vibrated through the atmosphere.

This will lend a new and more vital in terest to the encampment. The men who have grown gray since they beat their swords into pruning hooks will have their memories of battles and marchings re freshed. The old scenes will come back with renewed vividness and the toil, suffering and danger will be lived over again. will be a sad satisfaction also to the vet erans to know that the war with Spain has brought before the country with start ling clearness the real facts as to war and shown it what a soldier must endure They know that it must silence much of the flippant criticism about pensions and pensioners which has been so plentiful in recent years.

Another fact will make the encampment nteresting. It is over thirty-three years since the war ended. That is usually estimated as a generation. As the great maority of the Union soldiers were over 30 years of age when they enlisted it folows that nearly all those who survive musbe approaching the three-score limit. That death is busy with the veterans is proved by the constantly lessening membership of the Grand Army. In 1896 there were 340, 610 members in good standing. Last year the number was reduced to 319,456, and 1 s probable that the report to be made n Cincinnati will show a membership of less than 200,000. As the commander-in-chief then said: "The beginning of the end is in sight; the day of small things is

But as the Grand Army grows smalle t draws closer to the heart of the nation And it will never be dearer than now, when the nation is in a spirit to appreciate the sufferings it endured and the sacrifices it

England's Bargain With Germany.

from the Chicago Record Although recent events in Europe have accustomed the world to unexpected changes in diplomatic relations, the new understanding which seems to have been established between England and Germany will hardly justify the startling idea that an actual alliance is contemplated. The British foreign office has been holding some friendly conferences with the German em bassy, and Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Pal four have been unusually snave in their public remarks concerning the kaiser's aggressive enterprises in the Levant. Enough information has leaked out to show that important negotiations of some sort have

en in progress. But the most plausible explanation is nerely that the two powers have come an agreement looking to their mutual selfinterests in certain dependencies. England for one thing, wants Delagon bay free from the danger of German interference Germany, which ever since the Greco-Turkish war has had a growing influence in the Levant, hopes to increase its inter ests in Asia Minor-a proceeding in which t will be assisted greatly if Great Britain but promises to keep hands off. Nor is this the only instance wherein England and Germany, acting in concert, could bargain with mutual profit, incidentally reducing the chances of interference from a third

Fair exchange is no robbery. It will not

be at all surprising to hear that Kaiser Wilhelm and Queen Victoria's ministers have completed a nice arrangement in which the rest of the world need take no concern. But that England should take as ally an antipathetic nation like Germany and thereby pack the numerous burdens of the triple amance on its shoulders is in the last degree improbable. It has too much to gain at present by sticking to its policy of "splendid isolation," and if national sympathies are to be consulted the English people are not likely to link all their interests with those of so erratic personage as the kaiser, whose congratuating note to President Kruger at the time of the Jameson raid was only one of his offenses against British sensibilities.

The Populists and the Railroads.

From the Washington Post.

There is no class of citizens more likely to importune railway managers for favors, or whose pockets more obtrusively bulge with passes than Populist state officials But while these gentlemen are not too proud or sensitive to beg, nor too conscientious to use these concessions, they are too honest to be bribed thereby! Instead of treating the roads with greater consideration by reason of free transportation for themselves, their whiskers, their wives and baggage, they deem it expedient to avoid suspicion by getting up fight against the railways on every possible occasion. And when, in order to avert irremediable disaster, the roads appeal to the courts, and get justice, the average Populist official unlimbers his battery and opens fire on the courts.

Governor Leedy, of Kansas, is one of the ntensest haters of railways, and likewise one of the most enthusiastic traducers of courts. He is now making stump speeches in which he exhibits the peculiar thods of Populist statesmen. The Kansas City Journal is authority for the statement that, in one of his recent addresses, he thought to convey the imthat the supreme court of the United States had decided in the maxinum freight rate case from Nebraska that any railroad might overcapitalize or water its stock as much as it pleased, and yet retain the right to earn dividends on the face value of the stock.

The Post has noticed a similar attempt at deception on the part of other Popalists, and has clearly shown that the court did no such thing. prrects Leedy by reminding him, and hose who listen to his delusive speeches, that "Mr. Justice Harlan, who wrote the opinion, declared explicitly that in deterthe capitalization on which a railroad should be permitted to earn dividends it was the duty of the court to investigate the real and not the alleged value of the plant employed. Instead of holding that the stock was entitled to earn dividends on its face, the decision clearly stated that only the market value of the stock was to be considered, and it was distinctly set forth in several paragraphs that the courts were judges of the reasonableness of the capitalization, and the actual investments which it repre-

sented. As heretofore stated in these colums, it was shown by the evidence that the maximum rates established by the ture were so slow that some of the roads could not earn operating expenses, to nothing of an excess to be used in dividend paying. If the courts have any mission it is to promote justice. And when the court of last resort steps in between legislature and a railroad to correct a wrong that amounts to confiscation, no nonest man has cause to complain; no fair man will complain.

We have noticed that in all their comments on this decision the Populist writers and speakers have been careful avoid one of its chief points; Governor Leedy follows this rule. The decision upholds the right of a railroad to regulate railroad charges. The court overthrew the centention that any rate bill was unconstitutional because it possessed the character of class legislation, and sustained the contention of the people, with the solitary reservation that legislative regulation must be fair and reasonable.

In concluding his opinion, which is the opinion of the court. Justice Harlan states the rates fixed by the Nebraska legislature were unreasonable in 1835, they might be reasonable in 1898, and says that if the circuit court finds this to be true it will be its duty to remove any obstructions in

the law. By no fair process can any political capital be made out of that decision, but that does not prevent efforts in that di-

rection. A Fifth Funeral for Columbus.

om the Chicago News. Should the wishes of the Duke of Veragua prevail, the world will yet witness a stranger sight than the second funeral of Napoleon-namely, the fifth funeral of

Christopher Columbus. Among the points to be decided by the eace commission that meets in Paris next month will probably be the final disposal of the remains of Columbus. The Duke of Veragua, the lineal descendant of the great navigator and discoverer, is said to desire that the remains of his illustrious ancestor should, with the passing of Cuba from Spanish rule, be removed to Spain.

However generous it might seem on the part of America to yield to this wish of the lescendant of its discoverer, it is probable this country will take a more prosaic view. The solicitude of the duke seems somewhat like the grief of Mark Twain at the tomb of Adam. Moreover, Spain's ingratitude to the man who gave to Castile and Leon a new world is one of the commonplaces of history. As part of her reward she loaded him with chains, stripped him of his honors and estates, embittered his declining years and finally by her ingratitude broke his heart.

emorable history. From Valladolid to Seville, from Seville to Hispaniola, and from Hispaniola to Havana they have been ransported, making four funerals, to which it is now proposed to add a fifth by again transporting them across the Atlantic to

Aside from the fact that Columbus was not a Spaniard and that Spain treated him unjustly during his life there is a peculiar propriety in his remains resting forever at Havana. As first "admiral of the high eas," and the first viceroy of the New World, the fame of Columbus is inseparately connected with America. The discoverer of the more important islands of the West Indies, it was fitting his final resting place should be in the chief city of the island now happily rescued from the blighting shadow of Spain forever. As a matter of historical justice America claims the remains of Columbus, and will see that they are not again disturbed.

No "Superfluous Women."

om the New York World. The government has published a map showing for each state in the Union the

number of unmarried men and unmarried vomen over 20 years of age. With a peculiarly childlike faith the cen-sus officials believe they know the exact ages of all the "unattached females," and accordingly they are grouped in five-year eriods. In that particular the statistics are manifestly untrustworthy, but apart from that the figures are absolute.

And they are very astonishing. They show definitely that the "surplus woman" is a myth. There is no surplus of women. There is a shortage of 2,209,000. There are in the United States 5,427,767 bachelors over 20 years of age, and only 3,224,494 unmarried vomen above that age. But this is the least astonishing part of the matter. The chart shows that in absolutely every state there is an excess of bachelors over maidens.

Even in Massachusetts, where tradition fixes the home of the "surplus woman," there are 226,084 available bachelors and only 119.255 spinsters. In Rhode Island there are 2 per cent more

bachelors than unmarried women, in New Hampshire 9 per cent, in Connecticut 2 per cent, in New Jersey and Virginia 22 elors over maids is 1,000 per cent, there being 16,584 unmarried men and only 1,426 single women. Wyoming and Arizona closely follow, while all the far Western state lave reason to regard woman as one of the precious metals" because of her scarcity. But the one fact of greatest interest i

that there is in the country not one single tate which has not men enough to furnish a husband apiece for all its women.

A Realizable Dream. So German officials are discussing the

rom the Boston Herald.

omparative strength of Germany the United States as sea powers of the Well, it is an interesting subject for theoretical study, but we sincerely trust that the question will remain in the cloudland of academic debate, and that no opportunity will ever be offered for a practical measurement of the matter. Harold Frederic says that the German officials laugh at the idea of "at American navy in the immediate future equal at all points to the present German navy." They regard this as "a dream of American publicists," and are confiden that it will not find realization in our days Frederic states that, in the ment of certain cool headed English sail ors, the dream is nearer accomplishme than the Teutonic critics imagine. And he evidently agrees with the Englishmen this opinion. He points out that, if the comparison turned merely upon a count of ships and metal, years might be needed But in reckoning sea power the personal that the salt in the blood of American sailors, their nimbleness of wit, elasticity of mind and mechanical ingenuity would compensate to a considerable extent for inferiority in armament. As a matter of speculation, we heartily subscribe to Mr Frederic's view, but we hope that the relative fighting power of the German and American navies will continue a purely speculative issue, both in the near and the more distant future.

"For Valor."

From the Philadelphia Press. The hero of the British army is known at sight. There is no land in which he is not recognized. The queen herself has pinned upon his breast a little bronze em blem before which all men are silent. England has many medals for her warriors There is only one Victoria cross. It is valued wherever bravery is at par. It is an incentive to every man who battles for

The war just happily ended has been a war of extraordinary and individual heroisms. The dramatic has ruled since Dewey first scorned the hidden mines of Manila bay and Hobson and his seven won immortality, up to the last brave onslaught when the Astor battery took a blockhouse at the pistol's point. The mad plunge of the rough riders thrills the world. The evenge of Wainwright with the little Gloucester shakes Paul Jones on his ped-

With our Deweys, our Wainwrights, ou Woods and Roosevelts, our dozens of heroes whose prowess is yet to be told, what better time for the creation of a recognized

American token "for valor"! The brevet of our government is its appreciation of gallantry. There is nothing distinctive or lasting in such an honor. A nation forgets easily even its heroes unless its memory is prodded. What better prod could there be than some simple emblem, pinned by the president on the breast of officer or private who has distinguished himself by conspicuous bravery, which will mean the world over "For valor"?

A Challenge to Other Small-Bore Democrats.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Ex-Governor Stone prints a card written at Montreal, in which he says that his trip to New York and Providence was for business and that he has never communicated in any way with Croker, Murphy or Van that, while it was clearly shown that Wyck, nor has he ever seen them. He adds that if occasion arises "I will see them and will not care who knows it." The card then proceeds with an autobiographical review of Stone's opposition to Cleve land and earnest advocacy of free silver. It is evidently the ex-governor's impression that his sincerity as to free coinage needs a fresh certificate. He is severe regarding some alleged Democratic papers and "small-bore" politicians who he are fighting him in the bushes. "It is well to remember," remarks Mr. Stone impressive ly, "that there are ways of dragging the coward from cover and forcing him to fight in the open if he fights at all." Small-bore Democrats skulking in the chaparral may

onsider themselves admonished. Lincoln and "Little Breeches."

"The pleasing recollections of

Hay in Sunday's Press contain one error

Victor Smith, in New York Press.

My old friend William F. G.—Alphabet-Shanks, long associated with Colonel John Hay on the editorial staff of the Tribune writes to me as follows:

worth correcting. Your informant thinks President Lincoln urged the publication of Hay's 'Little Breeches.' I very much doub if Mr. Lincoln ever saw the poem, but I know that he had been dead (for I was his funeral) over six years before 'Little Breeches' saw the light of print (for 1 was at its birth). In June, 1871, I was relieved of the foreign editorship of the Tribune to become city editor, but went away for a two weeks' rest. Hay had been appointed my successor, but I did not know this, nor did I personally know tion the morning the poem was published in the Tribune. John R. G. Hazard, the musical critic, frequently signed his four initials to his articles, and, coming into the editorial room, I said to him: 'Why did you use only your first and last initials after that poem? I didn't think you had so much humor and irreverence in you.' At this Hazard got up, and Colonel Hay, who had taken my old desk as well as my old position, arose, and Hazard introduced him as the author of the poem. "It appeared afterward that Mr. law Reid, managing editor of the Tribune, Mr. Greeley was still alive-had run acros the manuscript of 'Little Breeches' among other poems that Hay had shown him, and insisted on putting it in type 'to see how it would look, as he afterward ex-pressed it. Everybody in the office was o charmed with it that Reid, without further consulting Hay, published it, and Hay was famous next morning, as your arti-cle states. Colonel Hay subsequently told me that the poem was almost an exact reproduction, put into verse, of part of the exhortation of an old Methodist preacher out in Missouri, or Illinois, I have forgot-ten which, where Hay lived, and who-the preacher, I mean-firmly believed that God. through His ministering angels, intervenes in the affairs of men."

A Modern Fable.

From the Chicago News. Once upon a time a tramp was sorely in need of something to eat, and, approaching a farmhouse, he spake unto the farmer saying: "If you will give me the where withal to satisfy the cravings of the inner man, I will kill all the rats about the place.

"Agreed," said the tiller of the soil, and he ordered his good wife to give the tramp a square meal. After the tramp had de-voured everything in sight he went to the woodpile and selected a stout club, then seating himself on the porch, he said to the farmer: "Now bring on your rats."

Changed Circumstances.

From the Detroit Free Press. "They say that Mrs. Bondly throws on a great deal of agony since they became uddenly rich." "Well, rather. That woman used to walk

LOVE'S PERFECT DAWN.

Weary was I with journeying. Long days I traveled sadly o'er Life's hot highways. So tired were my feet, and oh, my heart Was burning 'neath the sting of sorrow's smart. I was alone; no pitgrim walked with me, No soul with mine bore the long misery. How sweet would be my path, how white the way A hand in mine to help me bear the pain-Still on I journeyed, lonely and apart, Possessing only this, a vacant heart, And watching for the light of Love to shine Over my pathway, even over mine. At length I met (it was at dusk of day). A spirit who was old and bent and gray; For well I knew it was the ghost called Death "Leave me," I cried, "a little time, that I May find the love in life before I die. That it may find, perchance, Love's perfect dawn. Death smiled and spake, "Oh, come with me and thou Shalt find what thy heart vainly seeketh now. Wouldst thou have Love? Then follow where I tread, For I am Love, yea, I am Love," she said.

WAITING.

-Charles Hanson Towne, in the Bookman

The sun has slipped his tether (Oh, it's weary, weary waiting, love.) The little bird is sleeping.
In the softness of its nest.
Night follows day, day follows dawn— And so the time has come and gone And it's weary, weary waiting, love

The cruel wind is rising With a whistle and a wail. (And it's weary, weary waiting, love.) My eyes are seaward straining For the coming of a sail But void the sea, and void the beach Far and beyond where gaze can reach And it's weary, weary waiting, love.

I heard the bell buoy ringing-How long ago it seems (Oh, it's weary, weary waiting, love,) Since then two seasons' winds have blown-And it's weary, weary waiting, love,

The stretches of the ocean Are bare and bleak, to-day, (Oh, it's weary, weary waiting, love.) Is it tears or age, or spray? But I will stay till you come hom -Paul Laurence Dunbar, in Cosmopolitan.

COMMUNION. Nor knowest thou what argument

Thy life to thy neighbor's creed has lent All are needed by each one Nothing is fair or good alone.

-Ralph Waldo Emersor

OF CURRENT INTEREST. You have heard tobacco "experts" say

hat the color of the wrapper does not indicate the strength of a cigar. "Don't believe them," warns Tip, in the New York Press. "They look at the end to detect strength or weakness. That was all right forty years ago, but it misleads now. Open a cigar occasionally and examine the adulerated stuff you are smoking. Wherefore claro colorado claro, colorado, colorado naduro? Cigar dealers will lie to you about color and strength, but have you not eyes and taste? A thousand cigars are made at my order. Before boxing they ire separated into four piles-representing the four Spanish strength-colors, maker cannot tell how they will turn out as to color. There may be five boxes of claros, four of maduros and one of colorado maduros, with no colorados. I want colorados. He makes a new lot and I am finally satisfied. Not all claros are of the same color, nor colorados, nor colorado maduros, nor maduros. He who sorts the general stock is the arbiter. One expert may say this cigar is a claro, while en others will swear it is a colorado

claro. Citizens of Fargo, N. D., according to a correspondent of an Eastern paper, say that the divorce business gives them a chance to become acquainted with some of the most cultivated and interesting peo-Boston, spent last winter here, and that Colonel X, of the regular army, is expected as soon as hostilities close. There is evidence of considerable contagion in this divorce habit. One woman, it is related, came here to visit a brother who was serving his three months of residence, and, although she never thought of divorce when she started, concluded that while here, and since it could be done so conveniently, she would shake off the burdensome ties of matrimony. Many of the young people of the city, too, have come to think that they ought to take advantage of a privilege lose at hand, for which persons from a

distance pay so heavily. "Admiral Dewey is in high favor with a lot of old ex-Confederates down in Tennessee," said a prominent man from that state the other day. "It seems that the admiral was at the bombardment of Port Hudson on the Mississippi, and was vigorously shelled by the Johnny Rebs, who are now enrolled in Forbes bivouac, at Clarksville, Tenn. Not long ago the bivouac sent him a set of complimentary resolutions, and recently a reply from the admiral was received, in which he says, after a pleasant cknowledgment of the courtesy done him that one fortunate result of the war is the healing of all wounds that have been rankling since 1865, and the writer adds that rom now on we will be a united people, with no North, no South. alone, he says, will be worth all the sac-

rifices endured by the nation." Several newspapers that do not let facts worry them in the least have been using up a good deal of space in an endeavor to convince their readers that Miss Julia Dent Grant will surely become a princess. The other day, however, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, the mother of the young lady, who is evidently annoyed by the persistent publications, said with much emphasis: There is no truth whatever in the rumor of Miss Grant's engagement to Prince Albert, of Flanders."

The contracts have been drawn for the hange of motive power on the great Third avenue line in New York. They call for he removal of the cable and the putting down of the under trolley, the latter to be in operation within sixty days after the beginning of the work. Before the snow flies the cars of the Forty-second street line will be operated by electricity. All the changes and improvements conten ed for the system will cost from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

Hamlin Garland has interviewed for Mc-Clure's magazine the Indian chief Two Moon, who took a prominent part in the massacre of Custer's little force. But he gives no decisive answer to the question which has lately been raised as to whether General Custer killed himself to avoid falling into the hands of the Indians. Two Moon says: "There a chief was killed. I hear it was Long Hair (Custer), I don't

know. For having kissed a returned soldier on the streets of New York, a young woman was arrested and brought into court on the charge of disorderly conduct. man I kissed was an old friend of mine in the Eighth regiment, your honor," said she. "I hadn't seen him for a long time, so I thought I would give him a Hobson kiss." "Discharged!" said his honor.

An admirer of Colonel Roosevelt writes to a New York paper asserting that Dewey owed his assignment to the Asiatic station entirely to the colonel, then assistant sec retary of the navy. In this way it isn't difficult to show that the battle of Manila on May day might never have taken place had it not been for "Teddy."

Hon, Charles Denby, former United States minister to China, who has just returned to this country, has the almost unprecedented record of having served continuously for thirteen years as a minister. in her sleep. Now she gets up and rides a chainless bicycle or orders a carriage."